

Chief Justice Ch...

The Cincinnati Commercial has the following commentary on the result of the re-election in that State. Its incidental revelation of the views and sentiments of Chief Justice Chase will be read with general interest:

Judge Chase and the Presidency.—Many of our Conservative and some of our Radical exchanges have made proclamation since the Ohio election that the defeat of the Republican party in this State—for the loss of the majority—

Legislature constitutes s

a defeat—ends now and forever the Presidential prospects of Judge Chase. Perhaps it does, but there are some points of fact that should be considered, and we propose to name them, in the hope of producing wholesome reflection. In the first place, notwithstanding the great reputation as a Radical that Judge Chase has, he is, in temperament and convictions, one of the most truly conservative men in the country. He was the first public man after the close of the war and the death of Lincoln to call

tion of the President
basis of reconstruction—

the enfranchisement of everybody—sufrage for all slaves, amnesty for all rebels, with perhaps, half a dozen named exceptions. That is what we must come to. The wisest men of all parties have admitted it. The policy is that of Judge Chase, and was urged upon President Johnson some time before the date of the North Carolina proclamation. As for the schemes of vengeance in the form of the confiscation of the lands of Southern white men, and their division among the blacks, Judge Chase discom-

s them entirely. The

and thrust him, with blows and maledictions, out of office, has never been encouraged by Judge Chase. On the contrary, it was his opinion that no little mischief was done during the late political campaign by the threats of summary impeachment that were freely made.

Judge Chase is held responsible for the presentation of the negro suffrage issue in Ohio during the last campaign. He never urged it. He recognized the fact that while in the Senate he had

of loyalists were black, nee

was demanded by considerations of the public safety, no such demand was made in the North; and that the Southern white might, in a great degree, have their prejudices conquered by coupling suffrage with amnesty, while there was no such inducement in the North to make application of the Golden Rule.

We do not see that it can be justly claimed that Judge Chase was especially defeated in the failure of the constitutional amendment. That amendment was em-

ssed by a clause disfranchising
s of persons, and that was

As to those committed to this doctrine of negro suffrage, nine-tenths of the Republican party of Ohio are committed to it as decidedly as Judge Chase is. If he to be discriminated against on account of his principles, so are they. Do they

the one-tenth are to be ma

Injurious imputations have been cast upon Judge Chase in connection with the national banks. To be sure, he established them, and they who do not know that he did so under a national pecuniary necessity, and that he accomplished the great object of establishing uniformity of currency, and of giving the Government a command of the currency that it needed and that was of very great utility, are but ill-in-

ed. The banks are to be
under different circum-

On the greenback question, as it is called, Mr. Chase has been held responsible for the administration of the Treasury Department since he left it. We may say on this point that he is not in favor of the payment of the national debt in greenbacks as a pri-

proposition, nor is he in

retary McCulloch's policy of forcing the assumption of specie payments by reducing the volume of the currency. His policy would be to settle the affairs of the country, reduce the expenses of the Government, spread abroad with amnesty an entire franchise confidence, peace, and good-will; and thus to invigorate the public credit and make the greenbacks as good as gold, when the question of payment of the national debt is at once solved, as it becomes a matter of indifference to both bond-

er and tax-payer whether
or greenbacks. The song

Conservative Reward.

A correspondent in King William county informs us that but one negro in that whole county voted against the Convention and in favor of the Conservative candidate. Co-

R. Aylett. The name of

Thomas Kulin, and the citizens of "King's County" have united in a subscription to purchase a piece of land and give it to the man for a home in the county as his own. This is well done. We have urged, and still urge, every employer of negroes to turn adrift all who voted the Radical ticket, and we are equally as earnest in urging that all who showed their kind feelings towards the white people by voting on the right side, shall be kindly and liberally rewarded for their good sense and Conservatism.

Richmond

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the evening of the 9th of October, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Curtis, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, Maj. JOHN W. GRAHAM, to Mrs. REBECCA B. ANDERSON, daughter of P. C. Cameron, Esq. of Hillsboro, N. C.

Wednesday, 15th inst., by the Rev.

CHAS. P. MALETTE, Jr., of Fayetteville, N. C., is
to Miss PAITIE H. AIKEN.

At Exile's Retreat, the former residence of Dr.
S. O. Pharr, D. D., in Mecklenburg county, on
Friday last, by the Rev. Dr. McNeill, and M. Caldwell,
President of the Female College at Stateville,
W. DAVIDSON ALEXANDER, Esq., in the pres-
ence of SUE A., youngest daughter of Dr. J. G. M. Ransom,
Esq., formerly of Mecklenburg.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, in Charlotte, in the 46th
year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE A. HARRIS.

of Hon. S. A. Harris, Mayor of



STATE NEWS.

BANKRUPT.—The following persons have been adjudged bankrupts:

W. F. Sanderson, Washington county; Robinson White, of Pasquotank; John W. Hinton, of Gates; Richard Keough, of Chowan; J. W. Skinner, Jr., of Chowan; Joshua Swift, of Washington; Zero Hamilton, of Camden; James R. Dillon, of Washington; John L. Wood, Pasquotank; R. S. Dashed, Pasquotank; W. N. Andrews, Wake; J. B. Fearing, Pasquotank; Jones Watson, Orange; W. P. Mallett, Orange; R. K. Speed, Pasquotank; John R. Harrison, Wake; T. E. Skinner, Wake; W. B. Smith, Wake; B. F. White, Pasquotank; B. F. Keaton, Pasquotank; J. G. Bromell, Wake; Wm. H. Hughes, Granville; William Gresham, Wake; John T. Williams, Wake; W. F. Soipes, Chatham; Reddin Bridges, Wilson; Miss Webb, Carteret; J. A. Leland, Craven; Mrs. E. C. Yancey, Orange; Samuel Carson, Washington; William Shannon, Pasquotank; Sims Upchurch, Chatham.—*Rail Register.*

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN WAKE.—The Court House in Raleigh was filled to overflowing on Saturday night, on occasion of the great rally of the Conservatives of the city.

On motion of Seaton Gales, Esq., the meeting was organized by the appointment of M. A. Hiedoe, Esq., as Chairman. Mr. Hiedoe, on assuming the chair, made a stirring address, which was well received with great enthusiasm.

The organization was further completed by the appointment of the following officers, viz:

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Jephtha Horton, M. B. Royler, J. H. Separks, P. C. Fleming and W. J. Armistead.

Secretaries—Wm. Simpson and John G. Bagwell.

On motion of R. C. Badger, Esq., a committee of five from each ward were directed to be appointed to report business for the consideration of the meeting.

After the address had retired, Judge A. Merrimon, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting for upwards of two hours, in a speech of great power and ability.

The committee subsequently reported, through Mr. Badger, the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation, viz:

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION men of the city of Raleigh, without regard to former party connections, being deeply impressed with the dangers which threaten their liberties and their constitutions, and being determined to maintain their allegiance to the Constitution, their warm and hearty devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and their earnest hope that the good sense and patriotism of the nation may speedily restore to them their rights as guaranteed in the Constitution of the Union, do:

Resolved, That they will unite with the Constitutional Union men of the city, in electing to the coming convention for (1) men true to these great fundamental principles; and, for that purpose, that they will be appointed to the following committees:

Resolved, That having entire confidence that the coming convention will be a fair and honest one, and that the principles of the Constitution will be maintained, they will support the nominations that may be made.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN WAYNE.—A very large meeting of Conservatives was held in the Court House at Goldsboro', on the 21st inst. Col. G. C. Moses presided, and W. G. Hollowell and R. T. Fulgum acted as Secretaries. Messrs. G. M. Roberts and E. A. Wright were nominated as candidates for the Convention. Mr. Wright accepted the nomination. Mr. Roberts declined. Another meeting will be held on the 21st of November to supply the vacancy.

CATAWBA STATION—LENOIR.—W. N. C. R. R.—PRESIDENT TATE—LENOIR.—For some distance west of Statesville, the Western North Carolina Railroad runs parallel with the Catawba River. Almost directly on the river lies Catawba Station, a point of growing interest in the development of the time business. Two enterprising gentlemen (Powell, Wilson & Co.) some time ago established a lime-kiln near this spot, in the midst of the limestone deposits of Catawba county. The business has grown, until at present the capacity for burning lime is about one hundred thousand tons a month, the major part of which is sold and the demand increases. The material for making the lime is inexhaustible. Additional kilns are in contemplation, and the owners of the limestone are determined to make the most of kilns equal the demand, go where it may.

Lime, as a fertilizer, has never been fully appreciated by our farmers, but, judging from the appearance of things at Catawba Station, one is led to conclude that the secret is becoming known.

The beautiful little county town of Newton, in the Western North Carolina Railroad, is switching off of the main stem, at the Y, three miles from the place, you are soon at the town, and a healthy and prosperous little place at that. Newton is quite a market for live iron. It lies near the famous iron ore of Catawba and Lincoln counties. The Western North Carolina Railroad and Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road are not over some twenty miles apart, at this point, the latter road being famous for the exportation of iron.

I have rarely ever seen finer wheat than that produced on the soil lands of Catawba county. The grain itself is very white, quite plump and sound, and would make good seed wheat to send to Michigan to accommodate farmers in that latitude.

The general appearance of the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad is cheering. At all points, the grain is in the prosperity. There is an air of industry and attention to business which goes far to show how much more the people are interested in the industrial pursuits of life than in party politics.

This road runs through a most inviting portion of North Carolina,—Iredell, Catawba and Burke counties.

Few men are favored with greater personal popularity than Col. S. DeD. Tate, the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad. At the expiration of his first year, he was re-elected almost unanimously, receiving a ticket of one hundred and eighty-three, out of thirteen hundred and one hundred and eighty-five stock votes.

These two odd votes will probably be given to the Colonel next time. At all events he merits the compliment, for I rarely ever saw more unanimity than is manifested for Col. Tate, at all points of the line.

Fewer roads in the country show a more cheerful aspect than this Western N. C. railroad. It is finished up to Morganton, and under contract up to the Blue Ridge. The finished part is not only finished, but it is one of the neatest looking of railroads.

The ditching of cuts, and the style of the road generally, cars and all, is refreshing. It is to go to Tennessee. At present, some eighty out of two hundred miles or so are done. As yet no through freight or travel. Yet "doing well for the times" and going ahead.

One of the most refreshing sights of the season is the busy movement of the pick and shovel, on the route of the Western North Carolina railroad. It looks like "good times" coming.

A more retired or picturesque place can hardly be imagined than the little town of Lenoir, the capital of Caldwell county. It

LENOIR IS A FRENCH WORD, AS IT SEEMS TO BE, IT IS IN THE NAME; FOR, ALTHOUGH A MOUNTAIN TOWN IT IS FAR FROM BEING WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES.

The Female College here is in fine repute, and very justly, if health and good teaching are what young ladies are in search of.

This is near the home of Rufus Lenoir, Patterson, a sort of a model of a man.

The town of Morganton, the present terminus of the Western N. C. R. R., is my resting place but for the time. Here I bid farewell, for a while, to Rail Roads, and, after the fashion of the old four miles an hour, jog my way, still keeping to the West, over many a hill, now and then a mountain. I aim first of all for Asheville, but will write you, "if I see anything," from a point West of Buncombe.

Corres. of *Rail Sentinel*.

LETTER FROM JUDGE FOWLE—RALEIGH. Oct. 28, 1867.—Messrs. *Pell and Gales*:—

Gentlemen: I was informed this afternoon that I was nominated to-day, at Auburn, for a seat in the approaching Convention. I am deeply sensible of the compliment, but am so situated that it would be impossible for me to give the time and attention to the canvass which the emergency demands, and I therefore ask that you will announce that I cannot be a candidate. My sympathies are entirely with the Conservative men, and opposed to the Radical element, which, if successful, will bring upon us much loved State.

My support will be given to the nominees of the Convention to be held in Raleigh on Thursday next, and I trust that the people of Wake county will show, by their votes, that whilst the fullest justice will be done to the colored race, they will be governed in the future, as in the past, by the Anglo-Saxon race, which the teachings of history demonstrate is the only safe custodian of true constitutional liberty.

Yours respectfully,
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Raleigh *Sentinel*.

UNION SUPERIOR COURT.—The Fall Term of this Court was held last week—Judge Little presiding, and W. P. Caldwell, Esq., Solicitor. There was no capital case before the Court—most of the time was occupied with civil and equity cases.

Judge Little, at one time, decided to grant judgments for debts contracted previous to December, 1850, and where the debt had not been paid, and some 50 or 60 cases were so disposed of; but afterwards the Judge changed his opinion and ordered all such cases.

Charlotte Democrat.

UNION COUNTY.—A public meeting at Monroe last week nominated Rev. Edmund Davis as a candidate for the State Convention. The Union is entitled to put out its own delegate, but the meeting resolved that if it should appear that they are entitled to two, then Col. J. Trull should be the other candidate.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

COTTON PICKING.—We learn that on Saturday, Oct. 19th, the hands on the plantation cultivated by Judge Fowle and John Pugh Haywood, Esq., at Rogers Cross Roads, in this county, picked for prizes, with the following result:

John Brodie.....375 pounds.
Allen Rogers.....374
Henry Peoples.....374
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Mr. John Fort had the superintendence of hands and plantation.—*Rail Sentinel.*

SICKLES' LOYAL STUDENT.—The Danville Times gives the following pedigree of Gen. Sickles' "loyal student," to whom he referred in his speech in Philadelphia. This same Johnston is the man who, with the aid of Torgue and others, has managed, by false representations, to procure the arrest and trial by Military Commission of the estimable Sheriff of Caswell, who was arrested on the charge of holding the malefactor in confinement:

"The 'loyal student'—the 'martyr'—referred to, is the notorious freebooter and desperado, of illegitimate birth, Bill Johnston, whose eyes first beheld day-light in the county of Rockingham, North Carolina, and whose name is connected with lawlessness and rascality in Rockingham that he moved to have his case removed and tried in Caswell County. It was granted. He had a fair trial; was convicted; the penalty of the law was death; that penalty was pronounced against him, and Gov. Wm. W. Holden subsequently pardoned him. This is a brief statement of the 'loyal student's' case over which Gen. Daniel E. Sickles seems to be weeping."

Before or immediately after the war was over, he was arrested and held to account for the commission of crimes which, by the laws of North Carolina, forfeited his life.—About his person were found burglar's tools. Able counsel was assigned him by the court, and the case was referred to a jury. The jury, finding him guilty of the crimes charged, returned a verdict of death. He was executed on the gallows, and his body was thrown into the river.

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FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The Doom of the Negro.

None but the most depraved would urge a measure of retaliation merely for the sake of spite, and on the other hand, none but the most cowardly would hesitate to use the power of his arm for the protection of his person. And so it is when such occasions arise mankind are compelled to obey the impulses of resentment and employ the means which they suggest as mere measures of safety. The course of the negroes in this State in the late election—arrayed as they were in solid phalanx against the interests, nay the property, and even the lives, of the white people, presents the most irrefragable proof that their hostility to us is instinctive and ineradicable. Nothing, therefore, remains for us to do but to meet the issue they have thus forced upon us and defend ourselves like men.

We of Virginia have a great and glorious country, a country of the soil, climate and production, a population unequalled in all the elements that overcome difficulties and make a community rich and prosperous. Shall we permit these things to be lost to us forever? Shall we tamely submit to the domination of all our rights and the hopes of the future by the handful of artful knaves, who use the brute force of numbers to overcome our intelligence, talent and worth, by outwitting us with a horde of ignorant and stupid negroes?

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The election returns of which Mr. Seaward first proclaimed between liberty and slavery, has now sprung up between the white and black men of the South, and will culminate in a war of races. But, whether this result obtain or not, one thing is certain, and that is that a great gulf has been fixed between the negroes in the South. The white man will come to regard the negro as his enemy, and the latter may reciprocate this feeling. It will be impossible, we say impossible, under these circumstances to preserve those friendly relations that have heretofore existed. We cannot have a white man who is not a white man, and a black man who is not a black man, and a platform of social equality; but, least of all, can the white man accept a "situation" that makes him subordinate to the black.

If we had ever doubted before, the events of Tuesday would have dissipated that doubt. The intolerance of the negroes towards their white minority, their own race, the terrible persecution which they fomented against such as were unwilling to array themselves against their white friends, showed very clearly what the whites might expect, and forebode a re-enactment of the scenes of St. Domingo.

It seems, therefore, that even Northern white men are not safe, as things now exist here, unless they be of the Hunnicutt and Underwood stripe! Even they dare not be conservative without encountering the persecution engendered by this new irrepressible conflict, which only remains for substitution of Virginia to the United States.

Mr. John Fort had the superintendence of hands and plantation.—*Rail Sentinel.*

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